

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

NUMBER 24.

BUILD BIG UNIVERSITY.

JECT FOR FULFILLMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S WISH.

TER TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE.

inent Women of America Are En-
listed In the Movement and
Will Carry It Through.

Washington special says: The oft
ated question of establishing in
city of Washington a great national
iversity on the lines suggested by
ident Washington, has at last
more definite form than in the
past, and a number of representative
and women have taken hold of
project with a determination to
it to a successful conclusion if
ible. They have started out in a
tical manner by seeking to raise
first \$250,000 necessary for the
tion of an administration build-
to form the nucleus of the univer-
and hope to be able to lay the
her stone on February 22, 1899.

her purpose in the interim is to
the matter continuously on the
tion of women all over the coun-
They intend likewise to interest
the school children in the work.
a first step for awakening interest
the undertaking they will assemble
convention in Washington December
to decide on ways and means for
using public sentiment. Among
s who have initiated the movement
fulfill Washington's wish are Mrs.
e Hearst, of Washington; Mrs.
A. Richardson, of Boston; Mrs.
ra R. Anthony, Miss Rachel How-
d, Miss Louise Tinker and Mrs.
mond Anthony, Jr., of Massachu-
s; Mrs. I. S. Boyd, of Georgia;
s. W. A. Roebling, of New Jersey;
s. John K. Goodloe, of Kentucky;
s. H. H. Adams, Connecticut; Mrs.
S. Brice, Ohio; Mrs. Eugene Hale,
s. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Charlotte
ke Brown, Mrs. F. S. Hubbard and
s. Caroline Jackson, of California.

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, of Bos-
ton, chief organizer of the movement,
sitting of the plans, said:
"The patriotic ladies of America are
building the administration building,
and they propose to make the 22d of
bruary, 1899, the nation's first offer-
ing for this purpose, asking no large
contributions, begging nothing. Amer-
ica's 70,000,000 people must build
a great monument. If the 30,000-
0 children in the public schools of
merica would give an offering of one
my each on Washington's birthday
they would raise a sum sufficient to
ect the build and endow it. Let us,
en, join hands and have an Ameri-
can university, American science and
merican ideas for Americans."

Mrs. Richardson further stated that
e had arranged with the proper au-
thorities that the bureau of engraving
and printing shall produce certificates
hich will be given to those who con-
bute to the movement.

EXPERTS REACH AGREEMENT

Which the Bering Sea Question Will
Be Adjusted.

A Washington special says: The
ring sea meeting, in which repre-
ntatives of Great Britain, Canada
and the United States have partici-
ated, came to a close Tuesday night,
e seal experts making a unanimous
pport concerning the condition of the
al herds, and the diplomatic repre-
ntatives of the respective govern-
ents reaching an understanding by
hich they hope at a later day to effect
al adjustment, not only of the Ber-
g sea question, but of other pending
nder controversies.

For the present, however, no final
ion was taken as to the suspension
pelagic sealing.
The Canadians urged that other
estions be embraced in any plan of
tlement, and suggested an interna-
ional commission to accomplish this.
d. This proposition was fully dis-
sed, and an agreement reached
at the Canadian officials would put
eir views in writing after returning
Ottawa and submit them to the
thorities here. All parties con-
urred say that the outlook is favor-
e to a satisfactory adjustment.

The agreement of the experts brings
e governments together for the first
e on all the facts relating to the
als.

SOVEREIGN IS AMBITIOUS.

Report That Retired Master Workman
Wants To Be President.

The Louisville Courier-Journal in
s issue of Sunday morning, under
caption "Sovereign's Vaulting Ambi-
tion," says:
"The great secret is out at last. J.
Sovereign, the retiring general mas-
ter workman of the Knights of Labor,
signed his position in order that he
might push his candidacy for president
of the United States in 1900.

"While it is said that Mr. Sovereign
and the Hon. W. J. Bryan are the
friendliest terms, the supporters of
Mr. Sovereign say he will make every
effort to land the prize which Mr.
Bryan seeks to secure."

COTTON GROWERS TO MEET.

Will Assemble In Force at Atlanta, Ga.,
December 13.

A special from Columbia, S.C., says:
Preparations are being made for the
holding of the convention of the cotton
growers of the southern states in At-
lanta on December 13th. The conven-
tion has been called by those in charge
of the recent convention held in Col-
umbia in consequence of the action
taken at that time. President Wil-
born, of the farmers' alliance, president
of the state convention, is confident
that the gathering in Atlanta will be a
most representative one. The follow-
ing was issued Monday:

"By direction of the South Carolina
Cotton Growers' Convention, which
assembled in Columbia, November 10,
1897.—I hereby call upon every cot-
ton grower and each person interested
in producing cotton to assemble at
their respective county courthouses on
the first Monday of December for the
purpose of effecting a permanent or-
ganization to join in with the other
southern states in taking such action
as will enable the cottongrowers to in-
some way better control the produc-
tion and sale of the cotton crop of the
south and in some measure obtain the
full market value of this great staple
crop.
J. C. WILBORN,
"Pres. S. C. Cotton Growers' Associa-
tion."

Mr. Wilborn fears that the cotton
growers in the various states will not
have time to meet and elect delegates
to represent them at the convention
because of the nearness of the date
appointed, and he will ask Governor
Ellerbe to write a personal letter to
each of the governors of the other
southern states, asking them to ap-
point two delegates at large and one
from each congressional district in
their respective states.

Governor Ellerbe, it is understood,
will write these letters at once. The
several governors will be asked to ap-
point men who are directly concerned
in the matter, and such men only.

TO ERADICATE THE GERM.

Uncle Sam Will Take a Hand in the Work
of Disinfection.

Now that the yellow fever epidemic
in this country has been brought prac-
tically to an end by the appearance of
cold weather, the marine hospital ser-
vice at Washington is preparing to
begin a post-epidemic crusade for the
purpose of preventing a recurrence of
the contagion next year.

The officials of the bureau will co-
operate with the health authorities of
the various states affected in conduct-
ing a thorough disinfection of the
districts in which the fever gained a
foothold. The cleansing of all infected
cities will be urged and each house
in which there was a case of fever will
be thoroughly fumigated.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUTONOMY.

Blanco's Decree Will Not Be Published
Till November 25th.

The Madrid correspondent of the
London Standard says:

"At the request of Marshal Blanco,
the government has postponed to the
25th of November the publication of
the decrees of autonomy for the West
Indies. This is with a view of gazet-
ting all the reforms at the same time
and of allowing Marshal Blanco, the
meanwhile, to push operations against
the insurgents, and to complete the re-
organization of the colony.

TO CONSTRUCT NIAGARA CANAL.

Government Asked to Set Aside Money
Received For Kansas Pacific.

The trustees of the San Francisco
chamber of commerce have adopted
a resolution asking the government to
set aside the money obtained from the
payment of the debts of the Union
Central and the Kansas Pacific rail-
roads, the fund to be applied to the
construction of the Niagara canal.

The government was also asked to
establish a patrol of the Yukon river
and to station two additional artillery
regiments at San Francisco.

MERRY COMES HOME.

Our Minister to Nicaragua Gets Summons
by Telegram to Return.

Captain W. L. Merry, of San Fran-
cisco, who was appointed by President
McKinley some months ago as minis-
ter to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Sal-
vador, is in Washington. Because of
representations made to this govern-
ment by the Central American states,
Captain Merry never entered upon the
duties of his office.

BONDS AS SECURITY.

Secretary Gage Will Sign Over Nine Thou-
sand of Them.

A Washington dispatch says: Sec-
retary Gage has received from the Na-
tional City bank of New York \$9,600,
000 in United States bonds as security
for a part of the Union Pacific pur-
chase money to be deposited with it
and other New York banks with a view
to preventing a contraction of the cir-
culation by reason of the withdrawal
by the reorganization committee of
the amount of their bid for the Union
Pacific road.

The transfer of the \$13,645,250 in
bonds in the Union Pacific sinking
fund will entail upon Secretary Gage
considerable labor.

GERMANS ROUTE CHINESE.

WILLIAM'S SOLDIERS TAKE A FORT FROM THE CELESTIALS.

PIGTAILS FEARED GERMAN CRUISER

The Sultan of Turkey Will Make Amends
to Austria For Insults Offered
the Latter's Agents.

Advices received from Shanghai,
China, state that the commander of
the German cruiser Division, landed
troops at Kiao-Chau on the evening of
November 15th. The three forts were
held by 1,500 Chinese and their guns
commanded the fleet. Admiral von
Deiderich placed his four cruisers im-
mediately opposite, ready to fire, and
sent an ultimatum ordering the evacua-
tion of the forts within three hours.

Six hundred German troops and six
guns were then landed and began to
march forward. The Chinese hesi-
tated a few moments and then the
whole body bolted helter skelter across
the hills behind the forts. The Ger-
mans quietly entered the fortifications,
hailed down the Chinese flag and
hoisted the German standard, which
the warships saluted immediately. The
Chinese general, who had his family
with him, did not flee, but claimed
German protection. The forts are
now held by the Germans, who, it is
believed at Shanghai, intend to re-
main permanently.

In official Chinese circles Germany
is considered to have committed an act
of war, but it is regarded as improbable
that China, on account of her weak-
ness will take action upon it as such.

American and British warships have
been ordered to Kiao Chau to watch
developments. The greatest interest
is felt as to the result of Germany's ac-
tion, because the region is immensely
rich in minerals, and the harbor is the
best along the coast.

It is now asserted that the murder
of the two German marines near Yen-
Chu-Fu (Yeng-Tu) was not the work
of bandits, as originally understood,
but was deliberately planned by Li
Hung Hing, governor of the province,
prior to his departure for See-Chuwan,
of which he has been appointed vice-
roy.

The Berlin correspondent of the
Daily Chronicle says:

"Emperor William is devoting con-
siderable attention to the course of
affairs in China and on Wednesday
discussed the position of the mission-
aries with Bishop Anzere, vicar of the
German Catholic missions in China.

Sultan Will Apologize to Austria.

A special dispatch from Vienna says
that a telegram has been received there
from Baron de Calice, the Austrian
ambassador at Constantinople, saying
that the sultan has declared his will-
ingness to give Austria full satisfac-
tion for the Messina incidents and in
regard to the disputes in connection
with the Oriental railroad, growing
out of the transportation of Turkish
troops during the recent war between
Turkey and Greece.

Had not the Turkish government
yielded to the demands of the govern-
ment of Austria for redress on account
of the indignities offered to an Aus-
trian merchant of Mersina, Herr Braz-
zafelli, the Austrian ambassador at
Constantinople, Baron de Calice, would
have left the Turkish capital and an
Austrian warship would have bom-
barded the port of Mersina, Asia
Minor.

SEAMEN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Anderson, the Cook, and Others Charged
With Killing Captain Whitman.

The federal grand jury in the case
of the crew of the Olive Pecker con-
vened at Norfolk, Va., Wednesday and
returned the following true bills:

John Anderson, for murder of Cap-
tain John W. Whitman. Same for the
murder of Mate William Wallace
Saunders (two indictments.) Same for
the destruction of the vessel.

William Horsburgh, John Lind and
Manuel Barrial, accessories after the
murder of Mate Saunders. Same ac-
cessories after the murder of Captain
Whitman.

John Anderson, William Hors-
burgh, John Lind and Juan de, Dois
Barrial for destruction of vessel.

BOYCOTT IS ILLEGAL

According to a Decision In a Missouri
Court of Appeals.

An opinion handed down in the
United States circuit court of appeals
at St. Louis holds that the boycott is
not a legal weapon. The decision is
of interest to labor organizations all
over the country, inasmuch as it up-
holds the rights of corporations to in-
troduce their saving devices.

The case in question was that of the
Oxley Slave Company of Kansas City
vs. H. C. Hoskins and twelve others.
The defendants, who are all members
of Coopers' Union No. 1 of Kansas
City, objected to use of machinery in
the establishment named and institu-
ted a boycott.

O'QUINN MAKES STATEMENT.

He Tells the Jury That He Is Just As In-
nocent As They.

Walter O'Quinn, on trial at Atlanta
for murder, made his statement to the
jury Tuesday afternoon, said:

"Gentlemen, I am charged with the
murder of Policeman Ponder. I want
to say that I am perfectly innocent of
that charge; that I did not commit the
crime, and that I do not know who
did. I absolutely know nothing on
earth about the murder. I was be-
hind the bar attending to my business
at the time the shooting occurred.
There never could be a man more in-
nocent than I."

"The Monday afternoon of the
crime, I left my house and went to the
saloon where I was employed. I
walked in at the Wall street front
door, took off my hat and coat, placed
them in the locker, went to Mr. Simon
and with my own hands untied the
white apron he was wearing and put
the apron on. I then went back be-
hind the bar and began waiting on
customers. I did not leave the bar
until after the shooting. I have no
more idea as to the man who fired the
shots than you, and I am just as inno-
cent."

"Is that all?" asked Judge Candler.
O'Quinn nodded his head and walk-
ed down. Before he reached the chair
he had been occupying, he asked the
judge to let him explain about the
cigars which had been found at his
house by the detectives and receiver.

"I forgot to mention about them,"
said O'Quinn.

He went back upon the stand and
told the jury that some time during
the summer he loaned Steinau some
money, and that the money had not
been replaced.

"A short time ago Steinau told me
that he could not pay the money, but
could let me have some cigars instead.
I thought about the matter, and am
now glad I took the cigars, for I would
have got nothing for the debt. He
gave me about 4,000 cigars, which I
carried to my house. This is the way
in which I secured the possession of
the cigars."

As to the bunch of keys which has
figured so extensively in the trial,
O'Quinn stated that they were keys
to the front door at his residence. "I
generally go home late," said he,
"because I am the last man to lock
the saloon. My wife goes to bed and
this is the key to the night latch. I
enter with this key so as not to disturb
her. The other key is the one which
was given me by Mac Dyer."

"My pistol was in the second drawer,
and there it was when I was arrested.
I told Mr. Chamble about it, and he
got it there. The pistol has not been
fired since last April."

THE USUAL RESULT.

Parents Lock Children In and House
Burns Down Over Them.

A special of Tuesday from Mont-
gomery, Ala., says: Three half grown
children lost their lives Sunday night
in the burning of an old frame house
situated on a hill about a mile distant
from White Oak, Calhoun county, Ala.
Their parents, Louis Brown and
wife, went to church on the evening,
leaving their children, aged twelve,
eight and six years, locked in the
house.

The children were locked in sup-
posedly for their own safety, but the
old building caught fire soon after the
parents left and when they returned
they found it a heap of ashes. In the
center of the mass of embers the bones
of the children were found in a heap,
showing that they had huddled togeth-
er in their fear and agony.

TO TEST THE LAW.

Assistant Postmaster at Atlanta Will Fight
For His Job.

Major W. H. Smyth assumed charge
of the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice as pos-
tmaster Monday night. On Tuesday he
appointed E. F. Blodgett as assistant
postmaster.

In the meantime Major Couper, the
assistant under the outgoing postmas-
ter, refused to vacate his position and
secured a restraining order from Judge
Newman to prevent Postmaster Smyth
from ousting him.

The contention of Major Couper is
that he is protected by the civil service
laws and cannot be removed for hold-
ing political opinions opposed to those
of the postmaster. In support of his
claim he has a letter from the presi-
dent of the civil service commission,
and will act only on orders from the
authorities at Washington.

ORDERS FOR ENGINES.

Baldwin Works Will Be Kept Busy Turn-
ing Out Locomotives.

The Baldwin locomotive works at
Philadelphia have in the past few days
booked orders for fifty-six locomotives.
The orders include twenty-one loco-
motives for the government state rail-
way of Finland, the first order of any
magnitude that has ever been placed
in this country from that country.

Another order is for twenty-four
broad gauge locomotives for the gov-
ernment of Brazil, while the third or-
der is from the Grand Trunk railway
of Canada and is for ten locomotives.
All of these orders call for the comple-
tion and delivery of the engines by
January, 1898.

GARY ISSUES HIS REPORT

WORK OF POST OFFICE DEPART- MENT FOR PAST YEAR.

SOME INTERESTING DEDUCTIONS

Which the Postmaster General Presents
In Detail and Suggests Some
Important Changes.

The annual report of Postmaster
General Gary, covering the operations
of the department for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1897, contains much
that is of interest to the public at
large.

The special feature of the report is
the postmaster general's discussion of
the subject of postal savings depositories.
General Gary is an earnest ad-
vocate of such depositories, and he
elaborates his ideas at length.

There are several other matters of
public interest in the postmaster gen-
eral's report. He begins by giving
statistics showing the work done by
the department. This shows receipts
from all sources \$82,665,462.73 and
expenditures of \$94,077,242.38.

This shows a deficit of \$11,411,-
779.65. In explaining the deficit,
General Gary says:

"The increase of the postal deficit
for 1897 is largely a reflex of the de-
pressed business conditions which pre-
vailed all over the United States dur-
ing the first three quarters of that pe-
riod. There has been no extravagance
of expenditures, except that rendered
obligatory by law.

The abuses that have grown up un-
der the second-class matter provisions
of the law are treated at some length.

"The injustice inflicted both upon
the postal revenues and the people by
existing laws regulating the carrying
of second-class mail matter has been
represented to congress in reports
from this department for ten years
past with cumulative force, but with-
out effect in remedial legislation."

The statistics of the department
show that there has been an increase
in the weight of this character of
matter of from 143,000,000 pounds in
1888 to 365,000,000 pounds in 1897.
This means a loss on transportation
alone of \$28,000,000.

The postmaster general adds:
"It is impossible to continue the
present system of second-class mail
transportation without eventually
swamping the revenues of the postal
service."

On this subject, the postmaster gen-
eral says:

"Of the 914 postoffices and stations
in the United States 240 were in gov-
ernment buildings at the end of the
fiscal year, and about twenty addi-
tional public buildings were nearing
completion, which, when occupied by
postoffices, will result in an annual
saving of \$48,000. Eight hundred
and thirty-two postoffices and stations
and sub-stations are in leased build-
ings, the rental amounting to nearly
\$800,000 a year.

There were 28,000 letters mailed last
year without any address whatsoever.
The daily record of dead letters has
averaged 20,000 for every business day
in the year. More than \$30,000 was
taken from misdirected letters, but
\$23,000 of this finally reached its des-
tination through the efforts of the
department. These figures do not in-
clude drafts, checks, notes, deeds, and
so forth, which represented a total
value exceeding \$896,000.

Rural Mail Delivery.

On the subject of free rural delivery,
General Gary says:

"In the experimental extension of
free delivery to the rural districts some
interesting results have been obtained.
This service commenced in October,
1896, has been carried on for a year
over selected routes in twenty-nine
states under such conditions as to
give the experiment the fairest and
fullest test. Congress placed \$40,000
at the disposal of the department for
this purpose in the fiscal year 1896-97,
and provided \$50,000 for a continua-
tion of the experiment during the
present fiscal year. It would difficult
to point to any like expenditure of
public money which has been more
generously appreciated by the people,
or which has conferred greater bene-
fits in proportion to the amount ex-
pended."

A STAUNCH CRAFT.

New Lighthouse Vessel Rides Worst
Storm Known On Coast.

Information has been received by
the lighthouse board at Washington
that the new lighthouse vessel No. 69,
which was recently placed on the di-
amond shoal off Hatteras, rode out the
recent storm successfully.

Reports from stations along the
coast show that the storm was the
most severe in many years and the suc-
cess with which the new vessel rode it
out is regarded as proof positive that
the contention that no vessel could be
held in that position through a heavy
gale is not well founded.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Issued by Georgia's Governor In Accord-
ance With Time-Honored Custom.

The following thanksgiving procla-
mation was issued by Governor Atkin-
son Wednesday:

Georgia has been greatly blessed
during the past twelve months by the
Giver of every good and perfect gift.
She has been exempt from pestilence
that walketh in darkness and the dis-
ease that wasteth at noonday. She
has enjoyed the blessings of peace;
floods have not inundated her fields
nor drought cut off her crops. The
harvest has been abundant in her
borders. Progress has marked her
footsteps and all her sons have been
protected in their inalienable rights
of life, liberty, prosperity and pur-
suits of happiness. Throughout her
limits the smiles of a beneficent provi-
dence have brightly beamed, and all
have been made to feel that their
"lines have been cast in pleasant
places."

Therefore, I, W. Y. Atkinson, gov-
ernor of the state of Georgia, in ac-
cordance with the time-honored custom
of our country and in conformity to
the proclamation of the president of
the United States and in special recog-
nition of the generous gifts of our
Heavenly Father, whose blessings have
fallen upon all alike, hereby designate
and set apart Thursday, November
25th, as a day of Thanksgiving and
praise, and I earnestly recommend that
all secular labor be laid aside on that
day, and that the people around their
family altar, as well as in their houses
of prayer and public worship, return
thanks to the Ruler of heaven and
earth for the multitude of His tender
mercies and richest blessings.

Given under my hand and seal of
the executive department at the capitol
in the city of Atlanta, this 17th
day of November, 1897.

W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.

COLORED EX-CONGRESSMAN DEAD

John M. Langston Born a Slave and Rose
To Distinction.

Ex-Congressman John M. Langston
of Virginia, one of the prominent col-
ored men of the country, died at Wash-
ington a day or two ago. He was 68
years of age, having been born a slave
in 1829.

He was emancipated at the age of
six, and was educated at Oberlin, where
he graduated from the theological de-
partment in 1854. He afterward stud-
ied law, and practiced his profession
until 1869, during which time he held
several township offices in Ohio, being
the first colored man elected to office
in the United States by popular vote.
In 1869 he was given a professorship
of law at Howard University, remain-
ing with that institution for seven
years.

From 1877 to 1885 he was United
States Minister and Consul General to
Hayti. Upon his return to this
country he became president of the
Virginia Normal and Collegiate Insti-
tute at Petersburg, Va., where he re-
mained for three years, when he was
elected to the fifty-first congress, and
was given his seat on contest. Since
1891 Langston had been prominent in
politics, but did not hold office.

GEORGIA DAIRYMEN

Hold Annual Meeting of Their Associa-
tion in Macon.

The Dairymen's Association of Geo-
rgia met in Macon Wednesday morning
with Chairman R. J. Redding presid-
ing.

An address of welcome to the visit-
ing delegates and the participants in
the program was first delivered by
Hon. Minter Wimberly, of Bibb, who
welcomed them in behalf of the Central
City.

The annual address of President R.
J. Redding was an exhaustive review
of the work of the association and was
heard with close attention by the
members and those who had gathered
to hear the opening addresses.

BIG MONEY INVOLVED

In Decision of Judge Pardee In Georgia
Railroad Lease Case.

The argument in the Georgia rail-
road lease case was concluded at At-
lanta last Tuesday by Mr. Henry
Crawford, counsel for Thomas and
Ryan.

It is now with Judge Don A. Pardee
to say whether or not Thomas and
Ryan are entitled to a half interest in
the lease of the Georgia railroad or
whether the entire lease belongs to the
Louisville and Nashville railroad.

SETH LOW HOLDS ON.

Columbia College Will Still Retain Him
as Its President.

A New York special says: When Seth
Low decided to become the candidate
of the citizens' union for mayor of
New York he sent his resignation as
president of Columbia college to the
board of trustees.

The latter, at their last meeting, de-
cided to lay the matter of President
Low's resignation over until the next
monthly meeting, which was held
Monday.

The committee, of which Rev. Dr.
Morgan Dix was chairman, decided
not to accept the resignation and re-
quested Mr. Low to withdraw it. To
this President Low consented.